

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9, 1884.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

LOUIS WOLF & CO.,
54 Calhoun St.

Our Own Importation of Velveteens

Enables us to cut the prices in two. By purchasing this article of us you will soon find them 25 per cent. lower than at other houses, simply because we save you the jobbers' profit. We are displaying the largest assortment of all Standard Makes.

Germania, Locomotive, Belle and Nonpareil,
Plain and Brocade Velveteens, in every new shade, at popular prices.

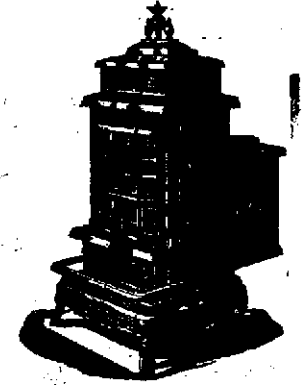
50c, 75c. & \$1.

Our Stock of Silk Velvets,

In plain and brocade, surpasses every novelty out, including white and cream brocade and plain to match for evening dress occasions.

The Lowest Prices Guaranteed.

Louis Wolf & Co.,
NEW!



THE American Grand

GARLAND

Stoves have no equal. We have a large stock of new style square

BASE BURNERS,

beautifully ornamented in Tile, Nickel and Bronze and will sell them at astonishingly low prices. Do not fail to see us, at the

Mammoth Cheap Stove Store.

H. J. ASH,
9 East Columbia St

NOTICE—To accommodate our patrons our store will be open till 9 o'clock every evening.
Aug 23 3m

The Kaiser beer made by Centlivre is a pure, healthful drink that physicians recommend.

TRUE BLUE.

The Men Who Value Right Above Mere Party and Who Love Their Country

More Than They Love the Name of Republicanism, Which is Now but a Tradition.

A Grand Rally of Independent Republicans at the Academy—Speech of Mr. Foster.

THE INDEPENDENTS.

A Grand Mass Meeting at the Academy of Music Last Evening.

Last evening the independent republicans conducted a meeting at the Academy of Music. The audience was composed of all classes, drawn there by the announcement that speeches were to be made by former republicans and by men well known, who now refused to support the nominees of the party for the presidency and vice presidency. It was an audience that would honor any speaker and the rapturous applause which greeted the orators showed that their telling blows struck the sentiments of the majority of those present.

The building was well filled as the Rev. Webb, the Episcopal minister, who had been chosen president of the evening, stepped to the front and introduced the first speaker, Mr. Samuel M. Foster, the well known dry goods merchant.

Mr. Foster was warmly received and immediately launched forth in an admirable address on the subject of a protective tariff. He proved himself to be the master of his subject and his indisputable arguments were clinched with earnestness and zeal. He proved that Mr. Blaine had misrepresented and misconstrued the facts in making statements as to the cost of labor. Mr. Foster proved by certain reports that the cost of labor was far below the tariff protection on all protected articles. He showed Mr. Blaine's false positions on the cost of labor on pig iron, showing that the labor only cost \$9.70 per ton, instead of the much larger amount which the republican chieftain had claimed. His statements were supported by figures taken from republican authority and which he handled with such consummate skill that he must certainly have convinced or at least set in motion the minds of all who heard him upon this great question.

MR. FOSTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: Let no timid democrat feel that his party is called upon to father one word of what I shall say to-night. This meeting, as I understand it, is a sort of a "free for all," "go us you please" affair, open to everybody who, for one reason or another, finds it impossible to consistently support the republican ticket. It is a meeting run by a lot of American pharisees and English dukes, "you know," and the democrats, at any rate, can hardly be held responsible for what is said and done; at least, not so far as I am concerned.

"The world is governed," said the first Napoleon, "three-fourths by the imagination." To day we are protected by a protective tariff in about the same ratio, and in about the same manner—three-fourths by the imagination. Men accept as true the statement that high wages in this country are the result of the existing high tariff, when the truth is that the high wages and general prosperity exist, in so far as they do exist, not on account of the tariff, but in spite of it.

Protectionists have been wont to place here on one side our existing high tariff, then over against it, here on the other side, they place the fact that labor is better compensated in the United States than in the old countries of Europe. Then, without process of reason, by mere assertion, they make the one depend upon the other as cause and effect. Assert a thing often enough and boldly enough and the world will often accept it without stopping to question its truth. Acting on this principle the advocates of the present system have gone up and down the length and breadth of our land, proclaiming themselves the laboring man's dearest friend, and the protective tariff the author of all his blessings. This has been their stock in trade, this the coating they have used to make palatable the medicine they have been administering to the American people. I propose to attack the enemy in this, his chosen stronghold.

I have here a fair sample of the way this argument is generally put. It is a dodger recently scattered broadcast through the east:

"American workingmen! Do you want your factories closed, foundry fires put out, looms silenced, business killed, and industry crippled? If you want any or all of those, the surest way is to turn the government into the hands of the opponents of the tariff, who, by removing the protection with which the tariff guards the industries of America, would flood the land with British and European manufactures to the utter ruin of your interests."

There you have the whole argument.

There is never any more to it. Upon this in one form or another they ring all the changes. The substance is the same whether you hear it from the lips of the presidential candidate now swinging round the circle, or from the political economist sitting astride a barrel in a country store.

Let me take this dodger as my text. I might pit one assertion against another, and say that our industries will not be crippled, that the interests of the workingmen will not be ruined by handing the government over to the opponents of the present tariff. Having said this, the issue is made up, and I have proved as much as my opponent. I might, however, imitate his mode of argument and ask him how many factories are already closed, how many foundry fires put out, how many looms silenced, in the very face of an excessive tariff.

Ah, my friends, the protectionists are now very much in the plight of the inhibited individual we have all heard of. He was sitting late one night on his own door step. "What's the matter," asks the policeman, "have you lost your key?" "No, I've got my key, but I've lost my key hole." The protectionists have been for years fitting their protective tariff, as a key, into the prosperity of the country as a key hole, and thus unlocking the support of the people for their iniquitous system. They've got their key yet but they've lost their key hole and their key is no good. It won't work. They are not pointing as they did four years ago, to the booming industries of the country and saying, "behold how good a thing is this taxation."

The true measure of wages is, of course, not dollars and cents, unless everything else is measured and expressed in the same terms. Wages are highest when a day's labor will give the most return in the good things of life. They are lowest when a day's labor will give the least return in these good things. For instance, if it takes ten hours labor, say, in England to earn a pair of shoes, a woollen shirt or a flannel shirt, while in America similar shoes, a similar shirt, or a similar shirt can be earned by equal effort in eight hours, it is apparent that labor is better compensated in America than in England. In general terms then, labor is best compensated in that country where effort, being equal, the most of the necessities, comforts and luxuries of life are procured. In this sense then we do speak of wages as high or low.

Said a certain Englishman (I hardly dare to mention his name lest my protectionist friends should declare me a traitor to the American flag,) "when two wages are running after one workman will decline." There you have the whole thing in theory and practice, all other things being equal. It is not the tariff which is the principle thing affecting wages, but the old familiar law of supply and demand.

Let us look first at the unprotected industries. Take for instance the men at work on your new Presbyterian church. They receive better wages than men occupied at similar work in London. Yes, but why? Is it because they are taxed for the benefit of a wooden mill down in Massachusetts? Not a bit of it. It is because their labor is in greater demand here than in London. Take the printers at work sticking type for an article showing the blessings of a protective tariff, liable to be published in to-morrow morning's paper. They are better paid than London printers. Yes, but why? Is it because of a protective tariff on their labor? Not a bit of it, for there is none. If some one would invent a scheme to protect us from these same protective editorials a host of readers would rise up and call him blessed.

What is true of stone masons and printers is true also of every other man who labors in unprotected industries. The tariff adds not one jot or tittle to their compensation, but on the contrary, it is constantly taking from it. And how much does it take? Is the amount to be measured by their wealth? No; the amount of tax they pay is according to the size of their families and the capacity of their stomachs. A healthy institution that which taxes a man according to the mouths he has to feed and the bodies he has to clothe. What a glorious commentary on our glorious high tariff!

Further, my friends, it is apparent that the great mass of toilers in all the unprotected trades and professions are similarly affected by the tariff. What does it do for the engineers, brakemen, conductors, telegraph operators and all the rest of our railroad employees? I tell you, friends, that every lawyer and every doctor, the man who writes and the man who prints, every merchant, trader and dealer of every kind, the gentleman in his coach, the coachman on his box, the minister in the pulpit, the poor washwoman in the pew, every one of the 6,000,000 who labor for their daily bread in the professions, in the unprotected industries, in trade and transportation, receive, honestly, nothing but taxation at the hands of our protective tariff, and taxation, too, be it remembered, four-fifths of which goes not into the hands of the government, but into the pockets of our handful of capitalist manufacturers.

If the protective tariff enhances the compensation of labor, why is it that our best paid workmen are found in the ranks of unprotected industries. Our painters are better paid than weavers, bricklayers earn more than miners. If the high tariff then works might but detriment to the class of men I have mentioned what does it do for the eight million men who labor on our farms, the very home and sinew of our national prosperity. They alone must compete for purchasers in the markets of the world. They must sell their products at the market price the world offers. Bear this in mind, that the price of wheat at our seaboard, that is, when the gamblers are

not cornering it, depends upon its value in foreign markets. Why? Because we always have a surplus and this being the case the home price never goes above the price at which that surplus can be marketed. Of course never goes below the export price, it would not, even if we had no surplus, for the moment it got below the export price it would at once be bought for export and begin moving out of the country. Experience has shown you the truth of this theory for, whenever the crop of the world is short the home price has been high, the exporter and the home buyer competing. Paste this in your hat, that the price of wheat at any point is the price at which we can sell our surplus, less the cost of transportation to the seaboard.

God pity the American farmer when the wheat raisers of Europe and Asia shall have so improved their methods of labor that they can raise all the wheat that the old world wants. Bear in mind also that while the farmer is competing in the old world with the Ryots of India and the little better than slave labor of Russia, with all the costs of transportation against him, he is taxed heavily on all that he has to buy. And the farmer too pays this tax not on what he has, but on what he wants, not on his property, but on his needs.

Now we have in this country who labor one way and another, a total of seventeen and one-half millions. Four millions are in the professions and personal occupations, two millions are busy in trade and transportation and eight millions, nearly half, are tillers of the soil. Total thus far fourteen millions. We still have left three and one-half millions. Of these two and three-quarter millions are engaged in manufactures. We have hastily examined the statute under the tariff of fourteen millions who labor.

We now approach the labor of the protected industries. Be patient with me, I shall endeavor to avoid all mathematical mummery. Naturally we should expect to find this high tariff putting lots of money into the pockets of the men, women and children, employed therein. Instead of that we find them receiving wages scarcely enough to supply the necessities of life. The law of self interest would lead us to expect to find, as we do find, that the employer hires his men at the lowest possible figure, regardless of the amount of the tariff. His charities are bestowed in an altogether different and much more ostentatious manner. He even goes abroad and imports foreign labor to take the place of the men who will not submit to a reduction in their pay. The less he pays for labor the greater are his profits. He says that all he asks is for sufficient protection to cover the difference between the cost of labor here and in Europe. If he gets any more than that, of course he backs up with the laborer; but does he? Let's see. In 1880 the total wages paid for labor employed in manufactures, was about \$948 millions, a little less. The profits on this labor, \$1027 millions, that is the profits were greater than the entire amount paid for labor by nearly eighty million dollars. That is what became of the protection bounties which our beautiful high tariff enabled the manufacturers to charge the American people through the backs of '79 and '80. Inscribe those figures, my protectionist friend, on the tablet of your memory and when you assert that your tariff tax is for the benefit of your labor, may you remember the fate of Annanias.

In 1880, the average wages paid in manufacturing, mechanical and mining pursuits was \$348. That was the booming year, remember. This year it would be 20 to 30 per cent. less. During the boom of 1880, when steel mills were sold at \$67 or \$68 a ton, the manufacturers running night and day, they took every dollar they could under the tariff. The iron men paid out for labor, counting two boys a man, an average of about \$423. Paste that in your hat, also, my friend, and when you are tempted to say that it takes 40 per cent. to cover the difference between European and American labor, remember Annanias.

Did it ever dawn on you that we are, to-day, suffering on transportation charges over all our railroads, for the price we paid for rails to build them with during the railroad building of 1879 and 1880. No wonder our railroads are defaulting on their interest when they must earn dividends on such inflated values.

During the same year woolen goods advanced from 15 to 30 per cent. The woolen men made tremendous profits and extended themselves in every direction. In the census year the woolen men paid out for labor an average of \$315 per capita. But for every \$315 paid for labor they salted down in wise or unwise investments \$488 as profits. Paste that in your hat, my protectionist friend, and again remember Annanias when disposed to make your same old assertion regarding the object of a protective tariff.

The cotton men did as well for themselves but not for their labor. They paid \$246 that year per capita, but their profits exceeded the cost of their labor by \$5,000,000. And yet the leather-lunged and brazen faced fellows from their seats in congress tell the country that it is the workmen who receive all the benefit of the high protected taxes imposed on the country. Oh, that they too, would be mindful of the fate of Annanias.

The paper men paid in wages \$8,500,000, their profits were \$12,500,000. For every \$100 paid for labor they took out \$150 profit. The wages, including skilled workmen, averaged \$349 a year and the paper men, to a man, swear that they would be ruined if tariff taxes were lowered.

Here is another little example: Two tons of iron ore make one ton of pig iron. The cost of labor in two tons of ore is \$2.70; cost of labor in one ton of pig iron, \$3.35; amount of pig iron in one ton of merchant bar iron, 1.3 tons; cost of labor in the amount of pig iron in one ton of merchant bar iron, \$4.35; cost of labor in ton of merchant bar iron, \$13.00. Formulated the statement becomes:

Cost of labor in 2 tons of iron ore..... \$2.70
Cost of labor in 1.3 tons of pig iron..... 4.35
Cost of labor in 1 ton of merchant bar iron..... 13.00

Total cost..... \$20.05

That covers labor's share from the time the crude material leaves the earth till it is sent from the mill a finished article of merchandise. Now what is the tariff on merchant bar iron? \$38.60 per ton, or \$13.55 more than enough to pay for all the labor. I tell you, friends, labor does not get the tariff. It is fallacy to suppose that it does.

A short time ago we had what was called a tariff commission—a thing fearfully and wonderfully made. When it was announced that such a commission was to be formed the friends of tariff reform took courage. But the protectionists got away with it. They captured the president and through him the commission. This commission set out, according to their own report, to reduce the tariff 20 to 25 per cent. They succeeded in reducing it 5 per cent, and now our high tariff friends are determined against the carrying out of the reduction proposed by their own commission. But the most wonderful thing about that commission was a man named Porter, a member of it. He went to Europe in the interests of the same men whom he had represented on the commission. He went, he said, to study the industrial condition of the old world preparatory to writing a report thereon. For six long weeks, not including Sundays, he studied the industrial condition of Europe, studied it very much as General Logan is said to have studied the financial question. Mr. Porter made a report of what he saw and it made very gloomy reading. He went further and argued the case of a protective tariff. Great Britain, he told us, has made itself what it is by protection. When we shall have protected ourselves to the same pitch we can afford to follow England's example and levy a tariff for the government instead of for the manufacturers. But hold on Mr. Porter, you've said a good deal about pauper labor and protective tariff and industrial supremacy. Let me form a syllogism out of what you have proved so much to your own satisfaction. You say that protection has caused England's industrial supremacy.

But England's industrial supremacy depends upon her pauper labor. Therefore England's protection has caused her pauper labor. I don't believe you can pick a flaw with that argument if you admit the premises. But I deny the first premise. Protection made England what she was forty years ago. A tariff for revenue only has made her what she is to-day. The natural inference from the way protectionists speak of Great Britain is that all we have to do in this country is to adhere to our protective tariff and we too will attain commercial importance and cheap labor. I verily believe that this is partly true, that protection is hurrying our manufacturers to the same glorious achievement of pauper labor to which it has so safely guided all the nations of Europe. In other words all that our manufacturers need in order to have our labor as cheap as that of their English competitors is time and taxes and plenty of them.

Talking of industrial supremacy, how are we to obtain it? In one way only by reducing the cost of manufacture. How can we do this? By only one of two ways. Either by cheapening our raw material or cheapening labor. I am told that Mr. Blaine lately asserted that the cost of raw material was but a small element in the cost of production compared to the cost of labor. Oh shades of Annanias! The average cost of labor in all the manufactures for 1880 was seventeen per cent of the value of the finished product, leaving eighty-three per cent to be divided between profits and raw material.

Now when we want to cheapen the cost of production the tariff steps in and says you can't take it off of the raw material, you had better take it off of labor. And that is what we shall have to do if we make any attempt to carry out that broad, commercial policy that Mr. Blaine expects to get down the cost of production so that we can compete for South American trade with the nations of the world, not one of which taxes raw material, is past my comprehension. Perhaps he, knows they say he is very smart. No protectionist country has yet been able comfortably to support 200 persons to the square mile. France has 180, Germany 199, England supports about 400, and little Switzerland with her snow-capped mountains takes good care of 177. Protectionists think we are doing wonders when with our boundless prairies we take care of fourteen.

You know the economic law controlling wages. Wages will never fall permanently below this return which a man can get cultivating the soil. Where this return is large the minimum of wages will be high. That return in this country owing to cheap and abundant lands is large. Hence the minimum of wages is high. You saw this theory demonstrated in the depression following the panic of '73. The unemployed labor of our cities was driven to take refuge upon the uncultivated lands of the country and helped to set in motion the magnificent harvest that sent us booming through '75 and '80. Alas, that labor should have received so little out of that boom as the census of 1880 shows.

I spent five minutes yesterday in the court house square and heard Major Calkins going through the same old formula regarding a protective tariff. We all know it, some of us better than we know the Decalogue or the Apostles' Creed. Listen to the familiar words: "We believe in laying a tariff for a two fold purpose. First, to raise a revenue; second, to protect American industries." With the first purpose I have no quarrel. But oh, men and brethren of the republican party, how long will you go on

lump summing the people with the paradox that taxing them will make them rich. Why not be honest, you, who make the proud boast that you have always dealt honestly with the people on every question. Why not tell them we laid this tariff in the first place, to raise the sinews of war wherewith to save the nation, we are continuing it in order to raise the sinews of war wherewith to save our party. You tell me that nearly every manufacturer is a republican. I grant it, but every mother's son of them spells republicanism as you and I spell self-interest and protectionism.

I love the memory of the republican party. I glory in the way she shed her blood for the cause of human freedom, but, oh, that she should now take for her mission the death of that second kind of liberty, human freedom. She has faced the country towards the wrong horizon. The time is propitious in which to stop, turn round, and set our faces toward a New Jerusalem. Never was there a time so well suited to reverse our mistaken policy. Values are low, accumulations of stock are small, while our granaries are full almost to bursting.

I do not ask you to undo with one full swoop the results of long years in our mistaken course. But, oh, turn round, face the other way and let us travel, even though it be slowly with our faces toward the light.

Do you blame me for standing here tonight. Hear me. From the crown of my head to the sole of my feet am I impregnated with the belief that a protective tariff is against the best interests of our country. The party of my youth seems wedded to what I believe to be an economic heresy. She has chosen as her leader its ablest and most aggressive exponent and he is forcing the fight. Is there room in the republican party for me now? Some of you say that the tariff is not an issue. I tell you it is an issue and Blaine is making the most of it and we who believe it wrong must meet it with courage or go down before it, panic stricken, as we did in this state four years ago.

Friends, you have my unadorned speech. Rate it as you will, I have at least made it in a cause that lies close to my heart. Would that it had been better, would that I could have shown you even clearer that which I have attempted to show, viz: That between a protective tariff and the high wages existing in this country there is no relation of cause and effect.

Following this Rev. Webb introduced Hon. Lucius B. Swift, of Indianapolis, the secretary of the independent organization in Indiana. Mr. Swift said that it was necessary that all independent republicans should be able to show a clear title to republicanism and this he proceeded to do in his own case. He had voted for Grant, Hayes and Garfield and besides had supported the republican state ticket. He then proceeded to show why he could not support Mr. Blaine and his statements of the man in question that he had while speaker of the house used his position in the interest of a certain bill; that he received bonds and money for which he did not pay a dollar and that he had misrepresented and denied acts which were proven beyond a doubt. The review of Blaine's life was very incisive and was given with such rare emphasis as to make it all the more impressive. He closed by a lengthy review of Cleveland's public life and named the acts which entitled him to the support of the people who desired reform. He was loudly cheered.

The meeting was under the auspices of the independent republicans and the following gentlemen were made vice presidents all occupying seats upon the stage, except Mr. Henry G. Olds, who was called out of the city. George W. Seavey, C. T. Williams, T. J. McCorden, Prof. Chester T. Lane, Henry M. Williams, August C. Katt, Henry W. Mordhurst, Dr. Carl Froelicher and Henry G. Olds. That the meeting was productive of much good there can be no doubt.

LOCAL NEWS.

The motion for a new trial in the Richards case is being argued before Judge S. E. Sinclair.

Will McKinzie's pacing horse, "Billy F." came here this morning from Ohio, where he has been making the state circuit. He won every race he entered and will make "Daisy Scott" pace her best record.

THE MARKETS.

Toledo Market.

Toledo, Oct. 9, 1884.
Wheat, quiet and easy; No. 2 cash or October, 76; November, 74; December, 73; January, 80; No. 2 soft, 83; No. 3 do, 70.

Corn, nothing doing; No. 2 cash or October, 57; November, 48; rejected, 54; no grade, 50; new high mixed, 55.

Oats, steady; No. 2 cash, or October, 27 asked.

Cloverseed, quiet and firm; prime, cash and October, 4 7/8; November, 4 7/8 asked; No. 2, 4 5/8.

Cincinnati Market.

Cincinnati, Oct. 9, 1884.
Wheat, moderately firm, nominally unchanged; 76; cash or October, 75; November, 80; December, 80; January, 81; November, 42; year.

Oats, strong; 27; October, 27; November, 30; May.

Rye, easy; 54; Barley, firm, 62; Flaxseed, 1 3/8; Pork, strong; 16 50 October; 12 67; 12 90 January.

Lard, higher; 7 7/8 October; 7 40 November; 7 37 December.

DON'T SUFFER

LONGER WITH
RHEUMATISM OR NEURALGIA

Mr. M. C. Warr, Assistant Cashier Merchants' National Bank, Toledo, O., says:
"My little girl was cured of rheumatism after having suffered about three months, by the use of **ATHLOPHOROS**. I recommended it to all suffering with this disease."

No medicine has ever been discovered that so quickly and surely cures these diseases as

ATHLOPHOROS

W. K. Smith, Kankakee, Ill., says:
"My wife has suffered with acute rheumatism and neuralgia for fifteen years. **ATHLOPHOROS** is the first medicine that ever gave her any relief. She has only taken two bottles, and she is a God send."

I. T. Smith, 184 Washington Street, Chicago, says:
"I have suffered with rheumatism for five years. After using six bottles of **ATHLOPHOROS**, am entirely free from all pain."

If you cannot get **ATHLOPHOROS** of your drug list, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if it hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us, as directed.

ATHLOPHOROS CO.
112 WALL ST. NEW YORK


HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED



BITTERS

Protection.
Resists against chills and fever, and all other malarial type of disease. It relieves constipation and biliousness, and promotes the action of the liver and stomach. It is a perfect, reliable, and safe medicine, and is used by all the best physicians in the world. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.



The Largest
Merchant Tailoring
and Clothing House
in America.

**WANAMAKER
&
BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Philadelphia.**

A full line of card samples of
the great piece goods stock
will be shown.

W. C. SHOFF,
SALES AGENT,
Fort Wayne, Ind.
78 Calhoun Street.

Come and See!
Our new supply in

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers

For the Fall and Winter seasons. Prices
cut to the bone.

C. S. Jeffer & Son,
8 E. Columbia St.
Sign the Alligator.

**Albion
Till Board,
Rope and Wick,**

Is the only packing that does not burn
out, and is found only at 110 Calhoun
Street. Everything in the plumbing,
heating and gas fitting line
Work promptly attended to.


Geo. R. Bowen,
Successor to McLaughlin &
Bowen.

The Daily Sentinel.

THURSDAY, OCT. 9, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPER COUNTY AND CITY.

Democratic National Ticket.



For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
Of New York.

For Vice-President,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Of Indiana.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—B. W. Hanna, of Crawfordsville;
W. D. H. Hunter, Lawrenceburg.
First District—William F. Townsend, Pike.
Second—Henry S. Cauthorn, Knox.
Third—Aaron A. Cravens, Washington.
Fourth—Frank E. Gavin, Decatur.
Fifth—William H. Hockman, Owen.
Sixth—N. B. Elliott, Henry.
Seventh—James A. New, Hancock.
Eighth—James M. Seib, Montgomery.
Ninth—William R. Oglesby, Tipton.
Tenth—Fred Koppelke, Lake.
Eleventh—William H. Harkness, Jay.
Twelfth—William H. Dills, De Kalb.
Thirteenth—Mortimer Nye, Laporte.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
ISAAC P. GRAY, of Randolph.

Lieutenant Governor,
MARION D. MANSION, of Montgomery.

Secretary of State,
WILLIAM R. MYERS, of Madison.

Auditor of State,
JAMES H. RICK, of Floyd.

Treasurer of State,
JOHN J. COOPER, of Marion.

Attorney General,
FRANCIS T. HORD, of Bartholomew.

Superintendent of Public Instruction,
JOHN W. HORN, of Porter.

Reporter of the Supreme Court,
JOHN W. KERN, of Howard.

Judge of the Supreme Court, Fifth District,
J. A. B. MITCHELL, of Elkhart.

Democratic County Ticket.

Congressman Twelfth District,
ROBERT LOWRY.

Joint Senator from Allen and Whitley Coun-
ties,
ELI W. BROWN.

For Legislative Representatives,
DR. J. D. McHENRY,
ALBERT W. BROOKS,
FRED J. HAYDEN.

Judge of the Superior Court,
SAMUEL M. HENCH.

Circuit Prosecutor,
CHARLES M. DAWSON.

County Treasurer,
JOHN DALLMAN.

Sheriff,
DEGROFF NELSON.

Coroner,
DR. JAMES M. DINNEN.

County Surveyor,
OSWIG BIRD WILST.

County Clerk,
EDWARD D. GLOYD.

24 District—**JOHN H. BRANNAN.**

**HOW DO THE COUNTRY PEOPLE LIKE
THIS?**

From the Fort Wayne Gazette (repub-
lican) October 8, 1884: "Some of the
country magwumps tried to ape the Jeffer-
sonians and had broomsticks sawed off
for canes, old hats and dirty flannel
badges."

BLAINE is the great denier.

**THIS is what may be called a letter
campaign.**

THE desertion from the Blaine stand-
ard still continues.

NEXT Tuesday will several tales un-
fold in the Buckeye state.

ARE the "Dear Will" and the "Widow
Duncan" letters forgeries?

DUDLEY's command has gone forth in
Ohio: "Let there be soap."

If the Ohioans are not living high
this week it is nobody's fault but their
own.

CALEB does not seem to have con-
tinued the correspondence with "Dear
Will."

WHY does not the presidential circus
make a tour through the southern
states?

If the weather is cool there does not
seem to be any abatement in the political
thermometer.

JAMES BUCHANAN is running for Con-
gress in New Jersey, and Zachary Tay-
lor in Tennessee.

It is about time for Mr. Blaine to
write another letter to "My Dear Mr.
Phelps" on the bigamy question.

If this weather holds on until Mr.
Blaine gets through with Indiana there
will not be such great danger of a sun-
stroke.

The national committeeman from New
Jersey says his state will give at least
10,000 majority for Cleveland and Hen-
dricks.

INERSON does not believe in a future
hell neither is he in favor of establishing
one in America by making James G.
Blaine president.

It's a question of doubt whether Mr.
Dudley will ever be toasted by the vice
president of the United States because of
his "soaping" qualifications.

From July 1 to October 1, this season,
the National Park hotel, in Yellowstone
Park, entertained 2,171 visitors, as
against 1,465 during the previous season.

REPUBLICAN papers have said much
about the Golden Club. They seem to
forget that the late president Garfield
was an honored member of that organi-
zation.

Now let Mr. Blaine come forward with
affidavits attesting the fact that he was
never a member of the Know-nothing
party.

Six months ago Calkins admitted to
"Dear Will" that he owed the school
fund. Two months ago he denied it.
The account yet stands open.

In seven years Americans have paid
\$9,180,000 for French paintings. The
purchase have steadily increased from
\$701,000 in 1877 to \$1,750,000 in 1883.

Four hundred North Carolina negroes
have just contracted for transportation
to Cincinnati to attend a celebration on
next Tuesday. Still the republican party
wants a fair vote.

SOME republicans claim that Governor
Cleveland has not sufficient public
record. There does not seem to be any
lack on Blaine's part in this matter. He
has a superabundance.

GENERAL STONEWALL JACKSON'S fa-
mous war horse, Old Sorrel, is to be ex-
hibited at the Maryland State fair. The
horse is 34 years old, and has been kept
at the Virginia military institute.

THE representative of the Indianapolis
Times who reported the joint debate in
this city is entitled to the championship
belt. In his report he said the republic-
ans had, in the evening demonstration,
1,600 men in line against 1,200 democ-
rats.

DURING the Hayes administration the
Star-route thieves stole \$4,000,000 from
the treasury. At one time the govern-
ment was paying \$450,000 per year for
carrying mails to offices that yielded less
than \$12,000 revenue. The same crowd
are hard at work for Blaine.

CAREFUL and reliable correspondents
in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin
say that they never before knew of
such wide-spread desertions from the
republican ranks as are now going on in
these states, and they believe the democ-
rats have more than a fighting chance
of carrying them in November.

It is surprising that republican news-
papers in this and adjoining towns, who
claim to be fair at least in their estimates,
should publish the statement that the
republicans far outnumbered the democ-
rats in the parade on Tuesday evening.
All who were present know it is not
true and such assertions will only lower
the dignity of the paper.

THE National Labor party at a meet-
ing held in New York adopted the fol-
lowing:

Resolved, That a committee of ten be
appointed to notify the trade and labor
organizations of James G. Blaine's con-
nection with the Hocking Valley and
Standard Iron and Coal company, a cor-
poration that discharged American union
miners and employed Hungarians at
eighty cents a day, and their wives and
children at twenty-five and fifteen cents
a day, and when the union men resented
employed 150 of Pinkerton's men to
shoot them down.

THE recent reply of Mr. Tilden to the
resolutions adopted at the last democ-
ratic convention will inspire every true
democratic heart. It shows that his
great brain is still active, although dis-
ease may have fastened itself upon his
body. He writes as he has always writ-
ten, pointing out the way and the man-
ner in which necessary reform may be
accomplished. One sentence is particu-
larly striking: "All history shows that
reform in the government must not be
from those who sit serenely on the
social mountain tops, eyeing the benefits
of the existing order of things."

MR. BLAINE'S course towards the la-
borers of this country may be inferred
from the following extract from a debate
in the house of representatives, May 17,
1876, as shown by the *Congressional
Globe*, the question being the placing of
a tax upon miners. "I undertake to
say that the miners in the Pennsylvania
coal mines are infinitely better able to
pay taxes than the builders, contractors,
lawyers, physicians and surgeons." In
spite of the record the republican candi-
date for the presidency has written a let-
ter in which he denies ever having voted
for or sanctioned such a tax. This is
another of Blaine's denials.

Mrs. JAMES F. FITZ, a soldier of the
late war, who has always voted and
worked for the republican ticket since
the organization of the party, created a
great sensation at his home in Lock-
port, N. Y., Tuesday, by addressing a
letter to a local democratic paper in
which he declared that he could not
vote for Blaine. He declared that the
republican candidate "is an utterly un-
fit representative of the party." He
further says: "The sole issue in the
presidential election is reform in govern-
ment. Upon that issue Cleveland stands
for everything; Blaine for much worse
than nothing; therefore, I shall vote for
Cleveland." Major Pitts worked and
voted for Folger for governor.

In hundred of instances where Hot
Springs and other treatment failed to
cure scrofula and syphilitic disorders,
the sufferer has sought and found a cure
in Dr. Guyot's Yellow Dock and Sarsa-
parilla. It enriches the blood, strengthens
the urinary and digestive organs and
quickly removes all indications of ill
health and blood disease, from a pimple
to a running sore, from a headache to a
rheumatic pain. Its superiority over all
other blood purifiers and strengthening
medicines is admitted by all who test its
curative effect and influence.

FREEDOM OF WORSHIP.

The charge that Governor Cleveland is
a bigot and adverse to the Catholic
church has been refuted many times and
as often reiterated by those who now
seek to make friends with a sect which
they have time and again abused and
villified. A recent publication of the
Boston Pilot, however, contains an ar-
ticle which should set at rest at once this
charge, inasmuch as all arguments in re-
gard to it have arisen from the governor's
course in relation to the "Freedom of
Worship Bill." The letter referred to is
from the Hon. Charles Tracey. Mr.
Tracey was the first secretary of the
Catholic Union of New York, and with
the personal encouragement of Cardinal
McCloskey was active in the formation
of Catholic Unions elsewhere. He was
a member of the Papal Zouaves, and was
made prisoner at the taking of Rome.
For this service the holy father decorated
him with the Cross of St. Gregory the
Great, and his words, after a careful in-
vestigation of the matter, are entitled to
belief.

He says: "In company with other Cath-
olic gentlemen I have devoted consider-
able time to making an investigation
respecting the Freedom of Worship Bill
in the New York state legislature of 1883.
We called upon a number of competent
and reliable persons, who gave informa-
tion on the subject."

After having made all necessary
inquiries, the conclusion we arrived at,
I am happy to be able to state, on my
word of honor, was that Governor Cleve-
land took no steps, directly or indirectly,
in favor of or against the passage of the
bill. All statements to the contrary are
incorrect, being made by persons who
willfully mistake facts, or who have been
misled by false reports."

Moreover, he states that many Catho-
lics were opposed to the bill, because of
its construction.

It seems to be unnecessary to pursue
the subject further.

THE Gazette loudly proclaims the fact
that republican success means a better
condition of affairs in the southern states;
that it will break up rising rule and all
that sort of thing. Will the Gazette
please tell us why its party has permi-
tted these things to exist for the past
twenty years when it has had control of
the government and its offices, of the
army and the navy (7) during all that
period? Why has it not brought about
a better condition of affairs long since,
if it is essential? The party in this as on
the tariff question pleads guilty and
promises reform, when they have had all
the opportunity needed to bring about
these reforms if they are necessary.

It is stated that 900 government
clerks have gone home to Ohio to vote.
That state is credited with only 422 men
in all the departments and just how the
remaining 478 can vote in a state where
they do not belong it is difficult to un-
derstand.

REMEMBER.

Democrats should remember that a
change of residence from one precinct to
another forfeits the right to vote at the
coming elections. Last Saturday was
the last day such changes could be made
without forfeiting this right.

THE record shows that Blaine voted to
kill a resolution offered by Mr. Wood,
democrat, on March 8, 1876, as follows
(the *Congressional Globe*, page 36):

Resolved, That this house extends its
sympathy to the people of Ireland in
their pending struggle for constitutional
liberty. If the despotic governments of
Europe shall be allowed to establish
monarchical institutions in America, so
should the United States foster and pro-
mote the extension of republican insti-
tutions in Europe."

Tired, Languid, Dull,
Exactly expresses the condition of thou-
sands of people at this season. The de-
pressive effect of warm weather and the
weak condition of the body can only be
corrected by the use of a reliable tonic
and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsapa-
rilla. Why suffer longer when a remedy
is so close at hand? Take Hood's Sarsa-
parilla now. It will give you untold
wealth in health, strength and energy.

Advices from the Connecticut election
indicate that the amendment was car-
ried by about 15,000 majority.

ROYAL




BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of pu-
rity, strength, and wholesomeness. More eco-
nomical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot
be sold in competition with the multitude of
low test, short weight, alum or phosphate pow-
ders. Sold only in cans. **ROYAL BAKING
POWDER CO., 108 Wall-st., N. Y.** April 24/84

ST. JACOBS OIL



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swelling, Sprains, Bruises,
Bore Cuts, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER NOCTURNAL PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a
Bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOEGELE CO.
Manufacturers, N. Y. & C.

Send \$1, \$2, \$3 or \$5
for a sample retail box
by express of the best
Candies in America, put
up in elegant boxes, and
strictly pure. Suitable
for presents. Express
charges light. Refers to
all Chicago. Try it
once.

Address,
C. F. GUNTHER,
Confectioner,
Chicago.
Sept 25-3m.

HUMPHREYS & GEROW

SLATE ROOFERS,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

**ALL WORK GUARANTEED WA-
TERPROOF**

April 12-ly w-87

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the
Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne,
at the office of the City Civil Engineer, until
Tuesday, the 14th Day of Oct., 1884,
for the following work:
For grading Erie street from Begue street to
Walton avenue.
Plans and specifications can be seen at said
office where all information concerning the
work may be had.
The Common Council reserves the right to
reject any or all proposals.
By order of the Common Council.
J. H. STRAUGHAN,
City Civil Engineer.
Fort Wayne, Sept. 28, 1884.

The Place to Buy Paints

—IS AT—

O. L. STARKEY & Co.'s,

Grinders of Colors and Manufacturers of Mixed Paints.

We have established a regular paint manufactory and have in stock all shades of
colors in paste form and mixed ready for use. We can sell you better paint at 25
per cent, less than any other house in the city. Please call and get prices before
buying.

We also do painting in all its branches at VERY LOW PRICES.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.

O. L. STARKEY & CO.,

12 WEST COLUMBIA STREET.

Second Door West of H. N. Ward's Crockery Store.

Green Ticket Sale.

Recent heavy failures and the stagnation in trade have enabled us to buy an
immense line of

Men's, Boys' and Childrens

SUITS AND OVERCOATS

At one-half their actual value. We desire to give
the public the benefit of this purchase and have
Marked the Entire lot with Green Tickets at
prices that cannot fail to suit. Don't fail to

TAKE ADVANTAGE

Of this Green Ticket Sale as we can save you at least 25 per cent. on any-
thing you buy in our line.

Be sure and call for the Green Ticket Bargains.

BANNER CLOTHING HOUSE,

L. Schirmeyer & Co.,

No. 27 Calhoun Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Practically a New Creation.
"Benson's Capline Plasters are the plasters
of other days revised and made perfect.—Dr.
J. H. P.


SPECIAL NOTICE!

We want an active, energetic and trust-
worthy person, either sex, in every town and
village in the U. S. to sell our goods. We offer
a permanent position and good pay to any
party who can come to us well recommended.
We do not desire to correspond with those who
think fortunes are made in a day, but with
those who are willing to work, and want a good
paying position. Goods sent on consignment.
Business strictly honorable. Satisfactory re-
ferences required. Address, stating age and
present occupation,
BURKE & CO., Box 121, Newark, N. J.

**An Only Daughter Cured of
Consumption.**

When death was hourly expected from con-
sumption, all remedies having failed, and Dr.
H. James was experimenting, he accidentally
made a preparation of Indian Hemp, which
cured his only child, and now gives this recipe
on receipt of two stamps and pay expenses.
Hemp also cures night sweats, nausea at the
stomach, and will break most colds in twenty-
four hours. Address Craddock & Co., 1083
Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., naming this
paper.

**THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. ONLY \$1
BY MAIL POSTPAID.**



KNOW THYSELF.

A Great Medical Work on Manhood.

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical
Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of
Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from
indulgence or excesses. A book for every
man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains
the prescriptions for all acute and chronic dis-
eases, each one of which is invaluable. Re-
sounded by the Author, whose experience for 25
years is such as probably never before fell to
the lot of any physician. 30 pages, bound in
beautiful French muslin, embossed covers
full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in
every sense—mechanical, literary and profes-
sional—than any other work sold in this coun-
try for \$2.50, or the money will be refunded in
every instance. Price only \$1.00 by mail, post-
paid. Illustrative sample gratis. Send two
gold medals awarded the author by the Na-
tional Medical Association, to the officers to
which he refers.

This book should be read by the young for
instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It
will benefit all.—London Lancet.

There is no member of society to whom this
book would not be useful, whether youth,
parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—
Argonaut.

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or
Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bullfinch street, Bos-
ton, Mass., who may be consulted on all dis-
eases requiring skill and experience. Chronic
and obstinate diseases that have baffled the
skill of all other physicians are a specialty. Rush
treated success fully without an instance of
failure. Mention this paper. Sept 2-4w

ROBERT OGDEN.

Plumber, Steam & Gas Fitter,
IRON AND LEAD PIPE.

Dress goods of all kinds.
112 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind
April-17

DRY GOODS.

ROOT & COMPANY.

Offer an unrivaled selection of rich.

DRESS MATERIALS!

For reception, dinner and party dresses, in plain and

Brocaded Satins,

Velvets and Plushes

Of unusual elegance and design and quality, together with a large and complete assortment of

Choice and Season-

able Goods

FOR

STREET AND HOME COSTUMES.

Root & Company.

Announce a general opening in their New and Attractive

CLOAK DEPARTMENT,

On the first floor, all the late novel-

LADIES AND CHILDRENS

Costumes, Wraps,

Shawls, Etc., Etc.,

For Fall Wear.

An inspection of this stock will show it to be the largest and choicest in this state.

An Inspection Solicited.

JOHN WILSON

Wholesale and Retail Dealer

In the Best Brands of

Anthracite and Soft

COAL.

LIKEWISE,

CRUSHED COKE,

In three sizes: Nut No. 4, Furnace and Cannel Coal.

CHARCOAL, WOOD,

Four-foot and in Block or Split. Kindling and Cedar Fence Posts.

Orders by Telephone No. 109 promptly attended to.

Yard and track connects with the P., F. & W. & C. and the G. & I. Railroads, corner Clinton and Railroad streets. 12-4m

J. P. TINKHAM,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

LONG AND SHORT WOOD.

HARD AND SOFT COAL.

OFFICE, 120 WEST MAIN STREET.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Yard on N. Y., C. & St. L. R. R. (sept 22-6m)

DENTISTRY.

GEORGE A. LOAG.

Office Corner of Calhoun and Columbia street, Over Graffie's Jewelry Store. Oct 24-1

P. McCullough, M. D. R. McCullough, M. D.

T. P. & H. McCullough,

PHYSICIANS.

Office 180 Harrison Street. Mar 14-1

A POSITIVE

Cure without medicine. Patented October 18, 1874. One box will cure the most obstinate case in four days.

Allan's Soluble Medicated Bougies.

No noxious doses of cathartics, opium or oil of sweet wood that are certain to produce dyspepsia, by destroying the coatings of the stomach. Price \$1.50. Sold by all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price. For further particulars send for circular.

P. O. Box 1351.

J. C. ALLAN CO.

28 John St., New York.

Aug 26-1

The Daily Sentinel.

THURSDAY, OCT. 9, 1884.

People's Lecture course.
All attractions at Masonic Temple.
Seven first class entertainments for \$3.00.
Tickets can now be had at C. B. Woodworth's or the counting rooms of THE SENTINEL and GAZETTE. 30-1

THE CITY.

The Fleming paper mill is in operation.
The Gause Mower works bonds are being sold.
The republican presidential circus shows at Crestline to-day.
The monthly pay day in Murray's and Bass' foundries is to-morrow.
There was frost last night but it did no damage save to neglected pools.
Master of Transportation Clint Walton, of the Pittsburg road, is at Chicago.
The German Lutheran Library association will give a concert on October 21 in their hall.
Wabash Plain Dealer: "Mrs. Dr. Ford went to Fort Wayne for a short visit, Tuesday."
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hunter and Mrs. P. S. O'Rourke and children returned from Chicago this morning.
To-day is the big day of the Kendallville fair. The Grand Rapids road run an extra train from the north.
It is now settled that J. G. Blaine is to exhibit himself in Fort Wayne, October 20. He then goes to Indianapolis.
Wabash passenger train 42 was two hours and the Pittsburg passenger train 4, three quarters of an hour late this morning.
Mrs. Charles P. Wise and daughter will remove to Chicago to permanently reside. Mr. Wise has a nice position at Chicago.
About twenty-five Fort Wayne people have received tickets to the execution of Charles W. Butler at Columbia City to-morrow afternoon.
Gov. John A. Long, of Massachusetts, is advertised to make a tattooed speech at a Calhoun street hall. Mr. Long is a guest of the Averline house.
The horse stolen from Rippe, the Broadway livery man, has not been recovered, although Sheriff Schiefer made a big trip after him yesterday.
Joseph Laughlan, a workman on the new Presbyterian church, was arraigned at police court this morning for drunkenness. The mayor let Laughlan go.
There was a big democratic rally at Lima, Ohio, yesterday. General Rosecrans, Senators Bayard, Pendleton and others addressed immense audiences.
The annual meeting of the Allen county Sunday School union will be held in Huntington, to-morrow, September 10. All Sunday school workers should attend this meeting.
Frank Telly, formerly an engineer of the Pittsburg, yesterday removed his family from his place at Bloomington, Ill., he having taken a run on the Chicago and Alton road.
Mrs. Carl Meyer left last night for New York, from which place she sails for Germany to join her husband. This was caused by the receipt of the news that her husband was much worse.
O. B. Higgins has arranged to take newspaper men to Columbia City Friday morning in time to witness the execution of Charles Butler. Mr. Higgins will be tendered an ovation later in the campaign.
Building permits have been granted to Charles Figel to build a one and a half story frame house on lot 128, Northside addition, to cost \$400 and to August Lordier to build a frame shed on lot 65, the same addition, to cost \$25.
The Huntington Democrat says: "On the return of the excursion from this city to Fort Wayne Tuesday, George R. Corlew and Jacob Musher took a vote of the train, which showed: 136 for Cleveland and Hendricks, 33 for Blaine and Logan and 4 for Butler. The showing was truly satisfactory to Mr. Corlew."
Miss Annie Widup, of South Whitley, died Tuesday afternoon at Richmond from the effects of an operation performed in that place. A tumor was successfully removed but the patient died from loss of blood and from the shock. The remains of the deceased were taken to South Whitley to-day for interment.
There will be some pretty fine work done at the fair grounds Saturday afternoon. "Billy F." and "Daisy Scott," who have records better than 2:30, will race for \$100 a side. "Snow Flake," owned by W. S. Bash, and "Judge Hoadly," owned by J. W. Poarse, will also trot for a purse and local interest in the event is great.
The son of John Keurk, with a party of boys, fired stones into the laundry of See Ling, on Calhoun street. See Ling promptly collared young Keurk and gave him a sort of a threshing machine reception. The boy's father had the Chinaman arrested and Justice Ryan fined him \$14.50, which the shirt launder paid with a very supercilious accent.

Butler's Bee.

The Erratic Columbia City Wife Murderer joyfully Superintends the Erection of His Gallows and Spurns Religion.

Charley W. Butler, who shot and killed his wife, Abbie Butler, at the residence of Ira Ryerson, near Pierceton, Sept. 29, 1883, will be hung at Columbia City to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock. Having the exclusive franchise of the Associated Press dispatches in the afternoon, THE SENTINEL, of course, conveyed to its readers the intelligence in advance of all other city publications, that Charley Butler's fate was sealed inasmuch as the supreme court could not and the governor would not interfere. Last evening a SENTINEL representative was sent to Columbia City and through Sheriff Allwein chatted with the famous criminal. Butler was reposing leisurely on his couch and is as unconcerned as if he were going to a circus. The action of the supreme court was related to him but his response was, "It is all right." His cell is on the east side of the jail, and night and day special patrolmen keep watch over the culprit that he may not cheat the gallows and an anxious party of prospective spectators. From the jail window Butler can see the scaffold, and as he says, "Blessed the erection of the chicken coop." Sheriff Allwein wanted to put Butler on the other side of the jail, but he wouldn't have it and greatly relished the privilege of blackguarding the carpenter, who put up the hideous gibbet.

Yesterday the Catholic, Methodist and Lutheran ministers of the city called on him, but he refused to accept their proffered spiritual consolation and laughed at their mission. He sings, dances and eats a hearty meal, but those who know him best predict he will either break completely down before the execution or make a desperate resistance to approaching the scaffold. His sister, Mrs. Hatfield Havens, of Cincinnati, is with Butler and his father and other sister are expected at Columbia City this evening. The sheriff will not admit them to the execution, and he fears trouble from them, especially the old man who is quite untamed. The gallows stands in the jail yard and is surrounded by a high board fence forty by fifty feet.

THE SENTINEL will send a special representative to the execution and is prepared to give its readers the best account of the hanging published. A photograph of Charley Butler and a cut of the scaffold will be features of the account which promises to be sensational.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

Jacob Snyder, a Farmer, Quickly Expired in a Restaurant.

Just before 12 o'clock Jacob Snyder, a prominent Pleasant township farmer, who lives five miles from Sheldon, entered Louis Blase's restaurant and bakery, at 29 West Columbia street. He ordered a lunch and sat down to a table. The people of the house detected a pallor suddenly creep over the man's face and before they could realize his predicament life was extinct. Coroner Dimmen had the body removed to Feltner's morgue, from whence relatives conveyed it home. Mr. Snyder was about seventy years old and was quite well known in his neighborhood. Heart disease produced death.

THE COURT HOUSE.

Lemuel C. Paine has sued Fred Reiter for \$2,500 in the circuit court. The viewers on the Edgerton road running across Maumee township will report Saturday. The report will be favorable.

The Edgerton ditch in Maumee township has been surveyed and a favorable report of the viewers will be filed on Friday of next week. This contains the greatest amount of work, for the length of any ditch constructed in the county, being 80,000 feet in length and containing in round numbers 49,000 yards of earth. The ditch averages a depth of ten feet for nearly a mile and its surface width is between thirty and thirty-five feet.

The Little River ditch case by agreement of the parties has been postponed until the 25th inst.

The Steward road, in Scipio township, will be viewed on the 14th and the Abel road, in Aboto township, on the 16th inst.

Ditch views appointed are as follows: Coverest, Jefferson township, October 13; Voirel, Jackson township, October 15.

City transfers have been recorded as follows: Sophia Rapp to Robert Stratton undivided half of east twenty feet of lot 542, Haun's addition. Date of deed, October 3, 1884.

Jennie E. Reed to Michael Monahan, lot 40, Bruckebridge's addition, \$2,500. Date of deed, October 7, 1883.

Naturalization papers have been granted to Albert Wyss, Karl Wilhelm Kodermann, John Lindmann.

After the supreme court decided it could not postpone the execution of Charles W. Butler, arguments began on the merits of the case, but the Indianapolis News says the court will not have time to examine the volume of evidence, and there seems no chance of saving Butler's neck, unless the governor should consent to grant a postponement of the execution, a fact he has already spoken sternly against. It has been clearly shown to the court that the murderer's counsel was dilatory, and did not exercise due diligence in appealing the case; otherwise the court could have had ample time to examine into the merits of it.

Advertising Cheats.

"It has become so common to begin an article in an elegant, interesting style. Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such."

"To induce people to give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never see anything else."

"The REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers. Religious and Secular. Having a large sale, supplanting all other medicines."

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability."

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die?

"No!"

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years."

"The doctors doing her no good."

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery."

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble, Nervous Debility."

"Under the care of the best physicians, who gave her disease various names."

"But no relief."

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—The Parents.

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughter says: 'How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters.'"

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A Lady of Utica, N.Y.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shut all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

CATARRH

ELLY'S CREAM BALM

Causes no Pain

Gives Relief at once

Thorough treatment will cure. Not a liquid or snuff. Apply with the finger. Give it a trial.

50 cts. at druggists. 60 cents by mail registered. Send for circular.

HAY-FEVER

ELLY BROTHERS, Druggists, Oswego, N. Y.

A. Hattersley & Son,

PLUMBERS,

GAS AND

STEAM FITTERS!

GAS FIXTURES!

Main Street, East of Clinton, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Brass Work, Iron and Lead Pipe, Lift and Force Pumps, Sheet Lead, Bath Tubs, Wash Bowls, Rubber Hose, etc.

Old gas fixtures regl. brazed and made usual to new.

PYKE'S

GROCERY,

80 CALHOUN ST.

New Edam Cheese. New Pine Apple Cheese. New Marrow Fat Pans. French Peas. Queen Olives. Stuffed Olives. Larabees Crackers. Fine Confectionery. Plum Pudding. Fine Wines for Table and Medicinal purposes. Coffee Roasted Fresh everyday.

TO INAUGURATE THE

FALL AND WINTER SEASON

We offer to the trade the following inducements,

500 Boys Suits at Unheard of prices.

500 Youth's Suits at \$5.00, \$6.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, and Up.

500 Men's Suits at \$5.00, \$7.50, \$9.00, \$10.00, and Up.

500 Children's Suits at \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.50, and Up.

A LINE OF OVERCOATS,

New, nobby, desirable. This fall's production at prices that defy all competition. We are the only house in the city show the Newmarket overcoats.

Immense Bargains Offering

In our custom department, \$10,000 worth of new goods to select from

Friend's Enterprize!

ONE PRICE.

Aug 16-1

26 CALHOUN ST.

County Clerk Maier was able to ride out in his carriage to-day and will be in his office in a day or two.

It is strange that the strongest minded women shrink from being caught in their own night caps, but they never hesitate to declare their exalted opinion of Dr. Bull's cough syrup that has cured innumerable coughs and colds.

New hotels will be erected on the east side of Sylvan Lake next spring. They will be put up especially for sleeping rooms. A restaurant will be established near by to accommodate guests.

Disease that has its primary cause in the blood must be treated at the source of the trouble. Rheumatism and neuralgia are known to be a distinct species of blood poisoning. Outward treatment for them must therefore necessarily prove effective. In Athrophorus has been found the great specific for these diseases, because by drawing out the poisonous substances the system is restored to a healthy condition, the action of the muscles is invigorated and the stiffened joints are limbered.

Detective William Ballard, of the Wabash road, came here yesterday and put iron on a gang of crude crooks, who are charged with robbing Wabash cars at Danville. The four men were taken to Illinois this morning for trial. They are young and are not particularly bright.

Nervous debility, indicated by loss of memory, universal lassitude, constant fatigue, vivid dreaming, unnatural excitement, fits of dizziness, etc., is quickly cured by using Dr. Guyot's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. This remedy purifies the blood, strengthens the weak portions of the body, quiets the nerves, produces dreamless slumber, and is the only remedy that permanently cures the many distressful ailments resulting from nervous debility.

O! Oh! Over! Overcoats! All colors, qualities and styles, at prices—well, if you need one and want to save money and time, examine the immense display, at Sam, Pete & Max. dw-1

When in need of boots and shoes call at the Bankrupt Shoe Store, 19 Calhoun street, and save money. 9-2

Centive's beer sold this summer is the finest the famous French Brewery has yet turned out. 2H.

A. KALBACHER. WM. POTTSOFF.

A. KALBACHER & CO.

Always on hand a large stock of Flour, Feed, Grain, Hay and Straw.

NUMBER 206 CALHOUN STREET.

Goods delivered free of charge. (sept-1)

SUMMIT CITY STEAM LAUNDRY.

CORNER WEST SUPERIOR AND PLUM STREETS.

Work first class and at reasonable rates.

Will call for and deliver goods to any part of the city.

U. O. DANNER, Proprietor.

Aug 27, '84-1 Fort Wayne, Ind.

Maine Heard From!

The Maine question is now answered as to the most durable shoe for children.

The "little ones" take about twenty steps to an adult one. It is no surprise that the restless feet soon kick their way out.

Parents are in constant trouble about how to keep their children's feet neatly clad, unless they belong to the happy throng who turn these cares over to W. H. Fleming who always carries a large stock in a specialty for children that is neat, and very durable, in button or lace, light or heavy, heel or no heel. Seidel Block, Calhoun street, opposite Court House. sept 22-Jan 1

THE CITY.

The Fleming paper mill is in operation.
The Gause Mower works bonds are being sold.
The republican presidential circus shows at Crestline to-day.
The monthly pay day in Murray's and Bass' foundries is to-morrow.
There was frost last night but it did no damage save to neglected pools.
Master of Transportation Clint Walton, of the Pittsburg road, is at Chicago.
The German Lutheran Library association will give a concert on October 21 in their hall.
Wabash Plain Dealer: "Mrs. Dr. Ford went to Fort Wayne for a short visit, Tuesday."
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hunter and Mrs. P. S. O'Rourke and children returned from Chicago this morning.
To-day is the big day of the Kendallville fair. The Grand Rapids road run an extra train from the north.
It is now settled that J. G. Blaine is to exhibit himself in Fort Wayne, October 20. He then goes to Indianapolis.
Wabash passenger train 42 was two hours and the Pittsburg passenger train 4, three quarters of an hour late this morning.
Mrs. Charles P. Wise and daughter will remove to Chicago to permanently reside. Mr. Wise has a nice position at Chicago.
About twenty-five Fort Wayne people have received tickets to the execution of Charles W. Butler at Columbia City to-morrow afternoon.
Gov. John A. Long, of Massachusetts, is advertised to make a tattooed speech at a Calhoun street hall. Mr. Long is a guest of the Averline house.
The horse stolen from Rippe, the Broadway livery man, has not been recovered, although Sheriff Schiefer made a big trip after him yesterday.
Joseph Laughlan, a workman on the new Presbyterian church, was arraigned at police court this morning for drunkenness. The mayor let Laughlan go.
There was a big democratic rally at Lima, Ohio, yesterday. General Rosecrans, Senators Bayard, Pendleton and others addressed immense audiences.
The annual meeting of the Allen county Sunday School union will be held in Huntington, to-morrow, September 10. All Sunday school workers should attend this meeting.
Frank Telly, formerly an engineer of the Pittsburg, yesterday removed his family from his place at Bloomington, Ill., he having taken a run on the Chicago and Alton road.
Mrs. Carl Meyer left last night for New York, from which place she sails for Germany to join her husband. This was caused by the receipt of the news that her husband was much worse.
O. B. Higgins has arranged to take newspaper men to Columbia City Friday morning in time to witness the execution of Charles Butler. Mr. Higgins will be tendered an ovation later in the campaign.
Building permits have been granted to Charles Figel to build a one and a half story frame house on lot 128, Northside addition, to cost \$400 and to August Lordier to build a frame shed on lot 65, the same addition, to cost \$25.
The Huntington Democrat says: "On the return of the excursion from this city to Fort Wayne Tuesday, George R. Corlew and Jacob Musher took a vote of the train, which showed: 136 for Cleveland and Hendricks, 33 for Blaine and Logan and 4 for Butler. The showing was truly satisfactory to Mr. Corlew."
Miss Annie Widup, of South Whitley, died Tuesday afternoon at Richmond from the effects of an operation performed in that place. A tumor was successfully removed but the patient died from loss of blood and from the shock. The remains of the deceased were taken to South Whitley to-day for interment.
There will be some pretty fine work done at the fair grounds Saturday afternoon. "Billy F." and "Daisy Scott," who have records better than 2:30, will race for \$100 a side. "Snow Flake," owned by W. S. Bash, and "Judge Hoadly," owned by J. W. Poarse, will also trot for a purse and local interest in the event is great.
The son of John Keurk, with a party of boys, fired stones into the laundry of See Ling, on Calhoun street. See Ling promptly collared young Keurk and gave him a sort of a threshing machine reception. The boy's father had the Chinaman arrested and Justice Ryan fined him \$14.50, which the shirt launder paid with a very supercilious accent.

